

to become discouraged over purely palliative or ameliorating work. After one has worked for a time in healing wounds which should never have been inflicted, tending illnesses which should never have developed, sending patients to hospital who need not have gone if their homes were habitable, bringing charitable aid to persons who would not have needed charity if health had not been ruined by unwholesome conditions,—one loses heart and longs for preventive work, constructive work—something that will make it less easy for so many illnesses and accidents to occur, that will help to bring better homes and workshops, better conditions of life and of labor.

This all seems possible with the development of a "Science of Health."

BOOKS FOR STUDY

- "A Manual of Practical Hygiene." By Charles Harrington, M.D. Lea Bros. & Co.
- "Municipal Engineering and Sanitation." By M. N. Baker, Ph.B., C.E. Macmillan Co.
- "Municipal Sanitation in the United States." By Charles V. Chapin, M.D. Snow & Farnham, Providence, R. I.
- "Dangerous Trades." Edited by Thomas Oliver, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. E. P. Dutton & Co.
- "Hand-Book on Sanitation." By George M. Price, M.D., Medical Sanitary Inspector, Department of Health, N. Y. John Wiley & Sons.
- "How the Other Half Lives." By Jacob A. Riis.
- "The Housing Question in London from 1855 to 1900." C. J. Stewart, for the London County Council.
- "Tenement-House Reform in New York from 1834 to 1900." For the Tenement-House Commission, by Lawrence Veiller, Secretary, 61 Irving Place, New York.
- "The Housing Problem." By F. Spencer Baldwin, Ph.D., Civic Department of Twentieth Century Club. Boston, Mass.
- Municipal Affairs*, fall number, 1902, containing articles on housing conditions. Reform Club, 50-52 Pine Street, New York City.

WHAT STATE REGISTRATION FOR NURSES MEANS *

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SELF-PRESERVATION is said to be the first law of nature. Every creature, from the tiniest insect to man,—the grand masterpiece of the Great Creator,—one and all, following the instincts of nature, practises this law.

* Read at the meeting of the Illinois State Association of Graduate Nurses, Chicago, February 9, 1903.

Man, when his life is in danger, either stricken by disease or accident, at once seeks the aid of his fellow-man; his intelligence makes him call for a physician, and he wants a good one at any cost, verifying the truth of the words, "A man will give all he has for his life."

Physicians some years ago sought to protect their good names by weeding out of the profession men who were not properly qualified and whom they were pleased to dub "quacks."

This object they attained by securing a law which required State registration, and this law enforced State Board examination, which compelled each man to prove that he had attained the standard of knowledge necessary to satisfy the State Board of Examiners that he was qualified to be intrusted with human lives.

Pharmacists then took up the thought, and, following the example of the physicians, who must be legally qualified to prescribe, determined that the druggist must be legally qualified to prepare the prescription, consequently must have State registration, which implies State Board examination. By this means unqualified persons are excluded from the profession and better service is secured for the public.

To give an idea of the necessity of the registration law for pharmacists I will relate a fact regarding an examination which was held at Springfield in December, 1882. When the law was first enforced fifty-seven men and one woman came up for the examination, making fifty-eight candidates for State registration. Three men and the woman passed a successful examination, making the result fifty-four failures and only four successful candidates, one of the four being the first woman who took the State Board examination in Illinois.

The result of this examination and others goes to prove the necessity of a law to elevate the standard of education in materia medica and pharmacy in general.

The State law now requires that the physician and pharmacist possess a certain amount of knowledge in these branches of science before they are intrusted with human life.

The trained nurse has now become an adjunct to the physician and pharmacist; the former *prescribes*, the latter *compounds*, and the nurse *administers* the remedy. This trio unites in one grand effort to restore the health of the patient.

As State registration has elevated the standard of physician and pharmacist, so will it elevate the standard of the trained nurse, thus giving better and more uniform service to the physician and patient, and also prove an additional safeguard to the nursing profession.